



BOROUGH of BRIDLINGTON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1925,

BY

ALFRED KAYE JARRATT,

M.B., C.M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., ETC., EDIN.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE BOROUGH,

INCLUDING THE

Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector

BY

JOSEPH S. GRUNWELL, C.R.S.I.

Sanitary Inspector.



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BRIDLINGTON :

A. J. BROWN, Printer, 5, King Street,
1926.

The Health Committee.

1925-26.

Chairman :

ALDERMAN J. T. HILL.

Members :

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR W. A. STORR, J.P.)

COUNCILLOR J. BYASS.

COUNCILLOR W. DICK.

COUNCILLOR A. H. FIELD.

COUNCILLOR Mrs. A. L. PARKER.

COUNCILLOR T. SHARPE.

COUNCILLOR A. E. FLIGG.

Health Sub-Committee :

ALDERMAN J. T. HILL.

COUNCILLOR J. BYASS.

COUNCILLOR W. DICK.

COUNCILLOR Mrs. A. L. PARKER.

Town Clerk :

GEORGE MELVIN.

Medical Officer of Health :

ALFRED KAYE JARRATT, M.B., C.M., L.R.C.P. & S., ETC.

Borough Surveyor :

A. P. HORSLEY, M.I.M. & C.E.

Sanitary Inspector :

JOSEPH S. GRUNWELI, C.R.S.I.

Health Visitor :

NURSE K. E. LAWS.

Matron Sanatorium :

MISS. M. J. EDWARD.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS, OF THE BOROUGH
OF BRIDLINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1925.

The population of the Borough as estimated by the Registrar General is 16,120 for the purpose of reckoning Birth and Death Rates.

It is with pleasure that I have been able to welcome our Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Grunwell) back to his post. After so many years of faithful service he has made himself indispensable and his absence was very much felt.

For some years the work in the Health Department has been increasing by leaps and bounds. Formerly we had one Inspector but now we have two additional assistants whose times are fully occupied owing to the many new regulations that have come into force.

The Housing question is still giving the Authorities a good deal of food for reflection. 46 new houses (under the Municipal Housing Scheme) have been constructed, but this number has not relieved the situation sufficiently. This is shown by the fact that many live in caravans and dwellings which are a source of danger to Public Health. It is very difficult, in fact impossible, to deal with this question until houses are put up, and it is with unpleasant thoughts that one has to continue to look on at cases of overcrowding. The only remedy at present available is to turn these people into the streets.

The Water Supply is good and there has been no scarcity. The reservoir was covered in last year and this should prove a great boom and put an end to complaints which however were not of a serious nature.

I suggest that in future whenever samples of water are analysed copies of the Analyst's reports thereon should when received be submitted to the Health Committee and the Medical Officer of Health, who are interested in the question of the purity or otherwise of the water supply of the Borough.

Analysis of Water.

Copy of Report dated 14th October, 1925, of Mr. B. A. Burrell, F.I.C., Public Analyst, Leeds, on sample of Water from Well in Chalk 198 feet deep, received from the Bridlington Waterworks on 22nd September, 1925. The sample was taken from a house supply in the town.

The water contains in grains per gallon. (parts per 70,000).			
Chlorides equal to Sodium Chloride	3.00	= Chlorine	1.82
Nitrates equal to Calcium Nitrate	1.41		
Nitrites	none		
Carbonates equal to Calcium Carbonate	11.76	Total Hardness	18.2°
Sulphates equal to Calcium Sulphate	5.49	Hardness after boiling	4.6°
† Volatile and Organic Matter	1.86		
Total Dissolved Solids @ 212° F.	23.52	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	0.006
† Containing Ammonia	0.001	Lead or Poisonous Metals	none
„ also Organic Ammonia	0.002		
Sediment, very minute. Microscopic examinations shows the absence of animalculæ.			
Number of colonies per 1 c.c. Three none of which were of a pathogenic character.			

This water is practically the same as when analysed in September 1924. The chemical and bacteriological examination show it to be of excellent quality for drinking and domestic use.

(signed) B. A. BURRELL, F.I.C.

On several occasions I have pointed out the danger of contaminating our water supply by depositing house refuse in the vicinity. As far as I know this has not been done for some years, but I think it wise to mention it because I am fully aware there has been great difficulty in finding places for depositing the Town's Refuse.

Sewerage.

The Southern outfall is being repaired when the tides are suitable.

Rivers and Streams.

The Gipsy Race runs through the town and at one time many people living in the houses near to it considered it a convenient place for dumping rubbish. The stream has been cleaned out and notices have been delivered at each of these houses warning the occupiers that they will be prosecuted if this offence is repeated.

The Harbour.

This is being cleaned out and the mud from it is being carried through the town in motor lorries. This has been a great nuisance to occupiers of houses on the route taken viz. to the New Sea Wall on the South Side. It was suggested that the mud should be taken through the Spa on a light railway, but the Spa Committee asked for £250 (as compensation) from the Contractor. The latter refused to fall in with the proposal and the result has been dropping of filthy mud and damaging of roads to the extent of well over £1,000. I drew the attention of this Committee to this nuisance in my report. A man has been employed to remove the "droppings."

The Scavenging or Refuse Disposal has been a source of anxiety to the Health Committee. The difficulties have been overcome so far but as it has to be taken further away from the town new methods have to be adopted. The cost however has increased considerably but this increase is also due to the larger collections that have to be made.

Food inspection has been carried out by the Sanitary Inspector and details will be found in his report

The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is held at the Y.M.C.A., Princess Street, every Thursday afternoon. W. O. C.

Jarratt, M.B., B.S. (Hons.) Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., attends each Thursday and gives advice to mothers. The number of mothers on the register is 139, an increase of 28 for the year. Great praise is due to Mrs. Laurillard, the President, for the interest she has taken in M. & C.W.C. in the past and during the past year. Baby Foods are obtained at the Centre at reduced prices and the following is a list of such Sales :—

Virol 112 lbs. Cod Liver Oil and Malt 36 lbs. Glaxo 252 lbs.
Virolax $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.

The attendances have been lower owing to the prevalence of whooping cough, measles and chicken pox. The following is the Nurse's Report :—

Infant Visitor.

Report of Work for 1925 (half-time approximately)

During the year there have been 773 visits paid to infants from 3 weeks old up to school age. These are made up as follows :—

151 first visits, 261 to infants under one year and 361 subsequent visits.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre has not been closed at all during the year, and 49 half-days have been put in there, the remaining 3 being accounted for by 1 week while away at the Baby Week Summer School, and the other 2 while absent on annual holiday.

Of the work at the Centre, 60 babies have been weighed, the most of them regularly and their progress watched. In all there have been 309 weighings. Also many mothers have asked for and received advice on various matters concerning their young children, and it is quite evident that the Centre is appreciated.

Free Milk.

Eight mothers have had some free milk (liquid) granted to them all for a period of three months with one exception which was for one month only.

K. E. LAWS, Infant Visitor.

Isolation Hospitals.

Small Pox.

Arrangements have been made with the County Council for the removal of cases of this disease if they should occur in the Borough. So far we have been particularly fortunate in not having an outbreak of any size, but with the large number of visitors coming into the town from infected areas it will not surprise me if the disease is imported into the town. This event might stimulate the parents to have their children vaccinated. I should say that, roughly speaking, two-thirds of these are unvaccinated and when one knows that there have been nearly 300 cases of small pox occurring in one week throughout the country, one does not like to think what it would mean if it got implanted among us.

Infectious Diseases.

These are isolated at the Fever Hospital, Bampton Lane, where there are 40 beds (including the observation block).

Borough Sanatorium for Infectious Diseases.

During the year the following cases were admitted from the Borough :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	21
Diphtheria	...	...	...	0
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	1
Observation	...	...	...	3
				<hr/>
				26

The following were admitted from the Rural District :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	4
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1
Variola	...	...	...	0
				<hr/>
				6

Tuberculosis cases are taken in at Raywell Sanatorium, Cottingham.

Arrangements exist for the treatment of venereal diseases. The Schick and Dick Tests have not been used.

Lloyd Hospital.

This Institution continues to do excellent work under the supervision of the Matron (Miss Swift). Last year it was felt that the accommodation was too limited for the district and an effort was made to raise money for the necessary extensions. These were begun last year and should be completed by May of this year. These additions will mean about 20 extra beds. The Hospital is quite up-to-date and has a good X-Ray installation. There is also wireless for the patients.

The following will give some idea of the work done in this Hospital :—

Number of In-patients	...	...	341
Number of Out-patients	...	...	845
Number of Operations	...	...	280
Number of X-Ray Examinations	...	...	170

Complicated Maternity cases are taken into the above Institution.

School Clinic.

This is receiving the attention of the Education Committee which has had plans prepared.

Ambulances.

One is horse-driven and is used for infectious cases. The other is a motor ambulance and is used for accidents and non-infectious patients.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

There is a full time Nurse employed by the District Nursing Association, which is a voluntary organization.

Arrangements are being considered for taking Maternity cases into a Private Nursing Home where the home conditions are unsuitable for the mothers.

Midwives are under the jurisdiction of the County Council.

The chief employments of the residents are fishing and taking in visitors. There is also an Artificial Manure Factory.

A new Sea Wall and Promenade is being made on the South Side and when completed it will improve the Sea Front. It is a pity that this could not have been joined up with the existing Pitt's Wall.

A very handsome Concert and Dancing Hall is being constructed on the New Spa and it is expected that it will be opened in July.

Deaths.

The various causes of these are printed in Table III.

One chief item that I will allude to is the increase in suicides. I think it would be beneficial if the newspapers abstained from printing all the full details of the methods by which people take their own lives.

The remarks also apply to murders. People with deranged brains read these morbid paragraphs and copy these suggestions.

Births and Birth-rate.

There were 105 births (male) and 138 (female), giving a total of 243, as compared with 251 for the previous year. The birth-rate, based on the population of 16,120 is 15.0 per 1,000, as against 15.7 last year.

Notification of Births Act, 1915 and 1919.

244 notifications were received. 14 of this number were illegitimate. There were 7 still-born.

Deaths and Death-rates.

According to the Registrar General's return, there were 208 deaths (as compared with 215 last year), giving an annual death-rate of 10.7 per 1,000 of the population. The various causes of death will be found under Table III.

Infantile Mortality.

There were 9 deaths of children under one year of age, giving an annual Infantile Mortality of 37 per 1,000 births. The various causes of death will be found in Table III.

The Table relating to the Causes of Death will be found at the end of the Report.

Yearly Mortality for Certain Diseases since 1916.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Cancer	26	29	29	25	27	35	40	28	35	33
*Tuberculosis	10	11	18	10	13	22	20	14	13	13
Influenza	4	7	25	7	0	4	7	3	2	2
Bronchitis	29	22	33	34	29	21	28	25	31	18
Pneumonia										
Pleurisy										

* Includes Tubercular Meningitis and all forms of Tuberculosis.

Infectious Diseases Notified 1916—1925.

Year	Scarlet.	Diphth- eria.	Enteric.	Ophth- almia Neonator- um.	Measles and German Measles.	Cerebro Spinal Femur.	Polio- mye- litis	Pneu- monia
1925	22	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
1924	29	3	5	1	0	0	0	0
1923	23	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
1922	32	19	1	1	0	0	0	0
1921	30	37	1	1	0	0	1	0
1920	63	36	0	1	0	0	1	1
1919	10	9	1	1	24	0	0	...
1918	8	23	2	1	72	0	0	...
1917	17	5	0	5	233	3	0	...
1916	22	4	1	5	20	0	0	...

Tuberculosis (1925)

Age-Periods			New Cases *				Deaths			
			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
5—10	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
10—15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
20—25	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
25—35	...	...	2	4	1	...	1	2	1	...
35—45	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
45—55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55—65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	6	7	2	1	5	6	1	0

Form A.

**Amount of Shipping entering the Port Sanitary
District during the Year 1925.**

	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number reported to be Defective	Number of Orders issued
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector		
Foreign {	Steamers...	10		10	...	...
	*Motor ...	...		...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1		...	1	...
Total Foreign ...		11		10	1	...
Coastwise {	Steamers...	19		...	7	...
	*Motor ...	5		...	1	...
	Sailing ...	1		...	2	...
Total Coastwise...		25		...	10	...
Total Foreign and Coastwise ...		36		10	11	...

* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Members of the Health Committee for the courtesy they have shown to me during the past year, and also the Officials of my Department for the assistance they have given me.

A. K. JARRATT, M.O.H.

April 6th, 1926.

Regulations of the Ministry of Health relating to the Duties of Sanitary Inspectors. See Article 19 (12) of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1922.

Article 19 (12) "The Sanitary Inspector shall, as soon as practicable, after the 31st day of December in each year furnish the Medical Officer of Health with a tabular statement containing the following particulars":—

- (a) The number and nature of inspections made by him during the year.
- (b) The number of notices served during the year, distinguishing statutory from informal notices.
- (c) The result of the service of such notices.

Dwelling-houses inspected.....	139
Dwelling-houses notices served.....	263
New houses built	136
Have Building Bye-laws been adopted ?	Yes
Dwelling-houses disinfected after cases of ordinary Infectious Disease	29
Dwelling-houses disinfected after cases of Phthisis.....	10
Schools disinfected after cases of ordinary Infectious Disease.....	All Schools
Dwelling-houses found overcrowded.....	9
Privies converted to W.C.'s	48
„ „ Pail Closets	0
Offensive trades inspected	157 visits
Total Number of Nuisances found	544
Total Number of Nuisances abated	657

Water Supplies—

Houses newly supplied from water mains	3
New Wells made	0
New Bore Wells made	0
Wells closed, water unsafe.....	1
Samples of water sent for examination	0
Water certificates granted for new houses in Rural Districts.....	0

Practically all houses are served from the Corporation Mains which is a good and efficient supply

Dairies and Cowsheds—

Have Regulations been adopted	Yes
Date of adoption	1902
Number of dairies and cowsheds on the register.....	53
Number of cows.....	218
Visits to cowsheds	85
Visits to dairies.....	25
Defects found.....	23
Defects remedied	14

Slaughter-houses—

Number on Register	16
Number of visits to	1557
Number of defects (a) found.....	15
(b) remedied	15

Unwholesome Food condemned—

Meat—55st. of beef, 11st. of veal, 29st. of mutton, 13½st. of pork, 6 pig heads, 2 tins of tongue, 3 tins of corned beef, fat, tripes, offal (including livers) 268st.

Fish—11st. of fish, 6st. of prawns, 3 tins of salmon.

Other Foods—45 tins of other food.

Common Lodging Houses—

Number on Register	1
Visits to	9
Number of defects (a) found	3
(b) remedied.....	3
Canal Boats inspected	0

Housing Conditions.

Year ended 31st December, 1925.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	3648
Population (1924)	15990
Number of inhabited houses	4737
Number of families or separate occupiers	4850
Rateable Value	£134,577
Sum represented by a penny rate	£496

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	136
(b) As part of a Municipal Housing Scheme ...	46
(c) Houses for which Subsidy has been granted ...	54

Unfit dwelling-houses :—

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	58
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	81
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	47

2—Remedy of defects without service of formal notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	23
--	----

3—Action under Statutory powers :—

A—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	0

B—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied... ..	259
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) By owners... ..	290
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

C—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909 :—

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of closing orders	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made	2
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	0
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	*1

* Demolished by owner, after closing order.

Borough of Bridlington.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

SANITARY OFFICE,
QUAY ROAD,
BRIDLINGTON,
January, 1926.

To the Mayor, Aldermen & Councillors of the Borough of Bridlington.

MR. MAYOR, MRS. PARKER AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Sixteenth Annual Report, showing the work done in my department during the year 1925.

A number of improvements have been carried out and nuisances abated as will be seen under the various headings in the Report. The question of insanitary houses should be dealt with in the near future as there are a number which require closing. Provision in the shape of new houses should be made before any steps can be taken in this connection.

One is pleased to be able to report that the Harbour is at last being cleansed and it is to be hoped the work is completed before the warm weather is here. The deposit of mud should also be covered and the face of the tip thoroughly cleansed.

The Gipsy Race has also been cleansed, and a ratcatcher has been employed to clear the rats along the banks. Another long outstanding nuisance has also been abated that is the dense smoke issuing from the Electricity Works chimney. These are nuisances that have affected quite a number of people who live adjacent to these places.

In April you appointed a temporary Assistant Inspector and in September you gave him a permanent appointment. Mr. Ramsbottom has done good work since his appointment.

During the year the following Acts of Parliament and Regulations have come into operation which all affect this Department :-

- * The Milk and Dairies Consolidation Act, 1915.
- The Public Health Act, 1925.
- The Housing Act, 1925.
- The Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.
- Public Health (Imported Food Regulations), 1925.
- Tuberculosis Order (No. 2) Meat Inspection, 1925.
- * The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

* The Meat Regulations came into operations on 1st April 1925.

* The Milk and Dairies Consolidation Act, 1915 provided that it should come into force at such a date not being later than the expiration of one year after the termination of the War. A clause was then inserted in the Milk and Dairies Amendment Act 1922 stating the Act of 1915 should not come into force before the 1st September 1925. An order was made in July 1925 appointing the 1st September 1925 as the date of the commencement of the Act.

- The number of letters sent out 267.
- The number of preliminary notices sent out 217.
- The number of Statutory Notices sent out 46.

Tabulated Statement of Nuisances.

Houses Examined for—

Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	28
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	111
					—
Total Number of Houses examined	...	...	...	...	139
					—
Total Number of Nuisances connected therewith...	...	...	...	...	116
					—

Nuisances found in above and other houses—

Insufficient Light and Air...	3
Damp and Dilapidated, including Defective Roofs...	30
Dirty	4
Overcrowded ..	9
Stopped drains	65
Defective „	27
„ Sink Wastes ...	6
„ Eave and Fall ..	6
Spouts	70
Insufficient Closet Accommodation	16
Defective Ventilation Shafts ..	3
„ Connections to Water Closets.....	12
Dilapidated and Insufficient Ashes Accommodation ...	74
Dirty Water Closets and Privies	17
Dilapidated Yards and Passages ..	29
Defective Closet Tins	8
Defective Floors ...	29
Defective Ceilings	20
Animals as to be a nuisance	21
Other Nuisances.....	67
Accumulations	34

Number of Nuisances found 544

Total Number of houses in which nuisances were found 293

Nuisances abated:—

Light and Air provided.....	2
Damp and Dilapidated including Defective Roofs ...	28
Houses Cleaned ..	7
Overcrowded	12
Drains liberated	63
„ repaired	25
Sink Wastes repaired.....	17
Fallpipes repaired	38
Closets repaired ...	7
Sufficient W.C. accommodation provided	49
Ventilation Shafts and Soil-pipes repaired and provided	9
W.C. Connections repaired...	11
Ashes accommodation provided	152
Closet Pails provided	17
Privies abolished.....	45
Yards and Passages repaired	17
Closets cleansed	9
Animals cleansed or removed	14
Floors repaired ...	23
Ceilings repaired.....	16
Offensive Accumulations removed	37
Other Nuisances abated.....	64

Nuisances abated 657

Total number of houses in which nuisances were abated 827

The total number of Water Closets within the Borough	...	5716
The total number of Receptacles for Ashes	... ..	5347
The total number of Houses with Pails Closets (only)	... ..	481
The total number of Houses with Pail Closets and Water Closets	...	587
The total number of Houses within the Borough	... ..	4737
Number of Houses for the Working Classes	... ..	2620

During the year 49 water closets have been provided to houses other than new ones, and 45 pail closets have been abolished and during the past five years 232 water closets have been provided and 207 pail closets abolished.

The Private Act, 1904 does not permit the erection of sanitary conveniences other than water closets in new buildings.

The following Adoptive Acts, Local Acts and Bye-laws relating to the Public Health are in force within the district :—

Public Health Acts (amendment) 1890	... ..	1896
Bridlington Corporation Act	... ..	1904
Bye-laws with respect to nuisances	... ..	1902
" " " Common Lodging Houses	...	1902
" " " Removal of Offensive and		
Noxious Matters	..	1902
" " " Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops	...	1903
" " " Slaughterhouses	... ..	1924
" " " Tents, Vans, Sheds	... ..	1925
Regulations as to removal to Hospital of infected persons		
arriving by ship or boat	...	1908

Housing, etc.

136 new houses have been erected during the year, which include 46 Municipal Houses. Other 88 are in course of construction.

Two Houses have been demolished as unfit for human habitation, 2 houses closed and resolutions have been passed to close 2 as unfit for habitation. There are a number of houses in various parts of the town for which closing order should be made, but owing to the lack of houses it is not yet possible to do so. Whatever is done in the shape of repairs these houses cannot be made reasonably fit for habitation, and

it is to be hoped that the next lot of houses to be built will be to re-house those people who are living in the old worn out houses.

Eighty-one houses have been inspected and 61 nuisances have been found connected therewith. 69 nuisances have been abated. Several of these were from the previous year. Nuisances in connection with 14 houses are in course of abatement at the present time.

The nuisances were composed of defective roofs and eavespouts, defective yards and closets. 12 pail closets have been converted into water closets.

During the past 5 years 375 houses have been erected, 76 of which are under a Municipal Scheme and 85 Subsidised houses.

Four houses have been demolished as unfit for habitation and four closed for the same reason.

Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.

During recent years a number of these places have come into use as dwellings, and during the summer months there were as high as 41 such dwellings with a population of 138. At the end of the year the number had considerably diminished and there are now 20 such dwellings occupied with a population of 77.

Most of these dwellings are pitched in fields, and the drainage is as a general rule of a very primitive description or absent altogether. Each dwelling has a pail closet at the rear, and water is obtained for household purposes from houses in the vicinity or standpipes used by builders.

The air space inside several of these buildings is of a minimum. In fact everything is of a minimum in buildings of this description : bedroom space, floor space, facilities for washing, cooking and larder accommodation.

It may be picturesque to see these buildings in Summer, and the children playing outside, but in cold weather when the doors have to be closed the rooms are stuffy and unhealthy. Bye-laws governing these kind of dwellings have been passed by the Council and have received the approval of the Ministry of Health and can now be put into operation.

Infectious Disease and Disinfection.

There have been 29 cases of infectious Diseases visited, 27 of which were removed to the Sanatorium for treatment,

10 Houses have been disinfected after Phthisis and 17 Houses for Whooping Cough, Measles, Cancer, etc.

The Infant Schools at Old Town, Oxford Street and Hilderthorpe have been disinfected for Influenza, also class rooms which have been infected through ordinary Infectious Disease. All the houses and infected clothing were disinfected at which Infectious Disease occurred.

Food Inspection.

A great improvement has taken place in connection with this work. At the early part of the year you were good enough to appoint an Assistant Sanitary Inspector to help me carry out my duties owing to my accident. Apart from that it would have been necessary to give me assistance when the Inspection of Meat Regulations came into force on the 1st of April last year. These extra duties have entailed a great amount of extra work and it would have been impossible for me to have given the amount of time to it that is necessary. Practically every animal that has been slaughtered for food has been inspected, which is an improvement upon past years. With regard to the working of the Regulations all the butchers and grocers were notified of the Regulations when they came into force with the result that the practice of hanging uncovered hams and sides of bacon outside shops is now a thing of the past. Sheep, calves and sides of beef are no longer seen hanging outside the shops exposed to the dust. All the meat for sale is kept within the shops. Several of the butchers objected to this at first, but it is very rare a butcher's attention has now to be called to this breach of the Regulations.

The method of moving carcases from the slaughterhouses to the shops is far cleaner than before, as all the carcases are covered with a clean covering. The meat is also covered when distributed in baskets,

It is the duty of the butcher to notify me when they intend to kill a beast, calf or a pig and to give three hours' notice. Forms are provided for this purpose which are sent fairly regularly. Occasionally a butcher forgets, but as rule, and I would add with about two exceptions, they have tried to carry out the Regulations.

The two in question did not entirely flout the regulations, though they were most indifferent to them. I am, however, pleased to say they have now come into line with the other butchers.

Since the passing of the Regulations there are now no meat stalls in the Market.

One reads in the daily press from time to time that the Regulations are a fiasco throughout the Country but they are not; a decided improvement has taken place here since the Regulations came into force.

The compulsory notification of slaughtering is most important.

In March last an Inspector from the Ministry of Health held a Conference at Beverley to explain the Regulations at which Dr. Jarratt and myself attended. Six lectures and demonstrations were afterwards held in Hull all of which I attended.

The following articles have been condemned or surrendered and destroyed.

	Beef	Veal	Pork	Mutton.
Tuberculosis	45 stones.	6 stones.	11 stones.	—
Ditto.	—	—	6 pig heads.	—
Vermineous Pneumonia.	—	—	—	29 stones
Scours.	—	5 stones.	—	—
Bruised.	10 stones.	—	2½ stones.	—

Fat, Tripes, Offal, including Livers, 268 stones. 12 stones of Fish, 6 stones of prawns, 2 tins of Tongue, 3 tins of Salmon, 1 tin of Corned Beef, and 45 tins of other foods.

Slaughterhouses.

There are 16 slaughterhouses in the Borough to which 1557 visits have been paid. Most of these visits have been made during the time slaughtering was in progress. At 3 of these premises the walls have been cemented and one has been re-drained. All the slaughterhouses have been kept in a clean condition.

During October last a demonstration in humane killing was held

under the auspices of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals when most of the local butchers and several members of the Council were in attendance.

The demonstrator, who was one of the R.S.P.C.A.'s own men felled a bullock, pig and a sheep.

On the pig and sheep he used the instrument with a captive bolt, but on the bullock he used a non-captive bolt. The work was done cleanly, expeditiously and with the minimum of pain to the animals. Yet he did not make that impression on the butchers as to get them to use these instruments when they are slaughtering.

It is unfortunate that this demonstration did not take place earlier, as new bye-laws with respect to slaughterhouses were adopted in 1924 when the merits and demerits of the humane killer were discussed at great length, and the bye-law enforcing the use of the humane killer was not included in the new set of bye-laws.

The following clauses with respect to slaughtering were included :—

9. A person shall not, in a slaughterhouse, proceed to slaughter any bull, ox, cow, heifer, steer, calf or pig, until the same shall have been effectually stunned.

10. Every occupier of a slaughter-house and every servant of such occupier and every other person employed upon the premises in the slaughtering of cattle shall, before proceeding to slaughter any bull, ox, cow, heifer or steer, cause the head of such animal to be securely fastened in such a position as to enable such animal to be felled with as little pain or suffering as practicable, and shall in the process of slaughtering any animal use such instruments and appliances and adopt such method of slaughtering and otherwise take such precautions as may be requisite to secure the infliction of as little pain or suffering as practicable.

12. A person shall not use any instrument for slaughtering or stunning any animal unless his training, physical condition and ability qualify him to use the same so as to inflict on the animal as little pain or suffering as practicable.

The following table shows the number of private slaughterhouses :—

	In 1920	In January 1925	In December 1925
Registered	7	6	6
Licensed	11	10	10
	18	16	16

Offensive Trades.

There are two Manure Works, one Tripe Boiler and three Fell-mongers within the Borough. 157 visits have been made to these premises. During the early part of the year complaints were received of a nuisance at one of these premises. This nuisance has continued intermittently for some time. During the summer months smells were frequently detected. The owner had a new spray installed to the condenser, and a new water pipe to give a better supply of water. This reduced the nuisance, but the smell will never be entirely eliminated until the old premises are thoroughly repaired, and enlarged. The extensive alterations which I mentioned in my last report have not yet been carried out.

The Town Clerk has received instructions to frame bye-laws governing Offensive Trades.

Bakehouses.

There are 27 bakehouses within the Borough to which 86 visits have been made. As a rule these premises have been kept in a clean condition. 9 nuisances were found in connection therewith which have all been abated. One of these bakehouses was used as a sleeping room.

One new bakehouse was built without a plan being submitted to the Council for approval. This is now closed as the building was not suitable for a bakehouse.

During the year 4 bakehouses have gone out of use and 4 new bakehouses have been commenced.

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milk.

The number of cowkeepers is 33 and the number of cowsheds 40. There are 218 milch cows. One new cowshed has been erected and five abolished. 23 nuisances have been found connected therewith and 14

abated. The condition of the cowsheds is gradually improving. During recent years several new ones have been built, and old ones abolished. Repairs and alterations have also been carried out at others. Of the 33 cowkeepers 14 sell their milk wholesale, and 19 by retail. There are 11 cowkeepers who reside outside the Borough boundary but who purvey milk within the Borough all of whom are registered and there are 12 registered purveyors of milk who are not cowkeepers who reside within the Borough.

During the year 4 retailers were registered and 1 license granted for the sale of "Certified" milk.

The milkshops have frequently been visited and all are in a clean condition. Speaking generally there is a general uplift amongst those who are providing milk. The progress has been slow, almost imperceptible, but on looking back one can see that real progress has been made. Both farmers and purveyors will now talk about clean milk and what methods they think should be adopted to obtain a clean milk supply which is all to the good.

13 samples of milk have been submitted to the Analyst all of which were declared to be Genuine.

Factories and Workshops.

During the year all the workshops have been visited and where nuisances have been found to exist steps have been taken to have them remedied.

The following table shows the number of workshops on the register :—

Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the register (S. 131) at the end of the year.

Bakers	27
Dressmakers and Milliners	11
Tailors	16
Plumbers	9
Joiners	15
Cycle Repairers	8
Blacksmiths	5
Motor Repairers	9
Others	46

Total number of Workshops on Register	146
---------------------------------------	-----

Private Schools.

Besides the Bridlington School, The High School for Girls and the three elementary schools there are seven private schools in the Borough.

About 340 children attend these schools of whom 24 are boarders.

The class-rooms generally are well ventilated, warmed and in a clean condition and suitably adapted for the purpose for which they are used.

The dormitories are well ventilated roomy and clean.

At one of the schools, the basement usually flooded after a heavy storm. The drains have been altered and the flooding stopped. The basement is now as dry as any part of the house.

House Scavenging.

5193 loads of refuse and 588 loads of paper have been collected and disposed of. During the past year most of the refuse has been used for the purpose of making and repairing roads on several farms. As in past years the refuse has been taken well out of the Town, and we have been free from complaints. We have again been short of horses and carts during the Summer months and had to use the steam wagon. However, I trust this is the last time I have to record this for by the time this report is circulated I hope we shall have the trailers in working order. In November last Mr. J. C. Dawes, O.B.E., held an Inquiry at the Town Hall into an application to borrow £775 for the purpose of purchasing a motor tractor and three trailers.

The Ministry sanctioned the purchasing of these wagons which are now on order.

It is not anticipated that the three trailers will be sufficient for the cleansing of the whole of the Town, and we shall still require one or two horses which will be used in the narrow streets where it would be difficult to get the trailers.

We have secured a new tip near the top of Bempton Lane. This is a great distance from the Town and away from all houses. Therefore

there should not be any complaints about the tip being too near the dwellings, yet having to take the refuse above four miles out of the Town is a costly process.

The total cost of collection and disposal for the year is £4587 18 7d. which is 16 3½d. per ton.

The average amount of refuse collected per house per annum is 1 ton 4 cwt. 3 qrs. and the average cost per house works out at £1 0 1d.

The Total number of loads and the total cost of collection and disposal for the past five years are as follows :—

Loads					£	s.	d.
1921	...	...	4610	...	5001	11	2
1922	...	...	4747	...	4904	7	2
1923	...	...	5071	...	4571	18	8
1924	...	...	5570	...	4846	16	6
1925	...	...	5781	...	4587	18	7

In order to calculate the weight of refuse collected I have had the refuse weighed for a week during the four quarters of the year, namely March, June, September and December. During March the refuse weighed the heaviest whilst in June it was the lightest. The difference between the heaviest period and the lightest period averaged 3½ cwt. per load.

Miscellaneous.

A constant supervision has been kept on the vendors of ice cream, and all the premises have been visited where this commodity is manufactured.

Fried fish shops have also been periodically visited.

Cinemas and places of entertainment have also received attention.

500 rats have been destroyed on Corporation premises.

Several steamships and sailing vessels have been inspected during the year and were found in a satisfactory condition.

At the early part of the year the Spring Pump on the Slipway was abolished. The water had been used for drinking purposes from this well since the year 1811 but of late years it had only served three houses. Vessels coming into the Harbour were also served from this source.

At the end of last year, I had the water analysed by the Public Analyst, who reported that it was unfit for drinking purposes. The well was therefore dismantled. One expected to hear some complaints when this source of water was cut off, as it was always considered an excellent supply and was thought to possess qualities which the Town's supply did not. However not a word has been said about it.

The following is a copy of the Analyst's certificate :—

“Water taken at High Tide from Well at Harbour Side has been examined with the following result.” :—

	Parts per Million.
Free Ammonia	0.004
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.023
Chlorine	56.000
Nitrogen as Nitrates	4.250
Total Solids	340.000

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:—

Number of Colonies per 1 c.c. on Nutrient Gelatine after 48 hrs.	670
" " " " " "	72 "
	including 180 B. Liquefaciens.

PHYSICAL CHARACTER.

“ Slightly turbid owing to slight amount of Organic Matter in suspension.”

“ From the above data the Water is not contaminated by infiltration of Sea Water but the Weed complained of is due to Fresh Water Algae and the insectorial life due to the source of the Water which is not Wold Water but an underground course of mixed filtered surface Water which is originally derived from Agricultural land and Wold Water.”

"The Chemical examination shows that the Water would be satisfactory for a domestic supply but the Bacteriological examination shows it to be unsatisfactory."

"I am therefore of the opinion that the Water is unfit for a Domestic supply unless it is filtered before going into the Reservoir by a suitable and efficient Filter such as a Bell's or a Berkfeld's Filter so as to eliminate all the matter in Suspension including Bacteria."

"This Water contains a greater proportion of the Wold Water than that taken at Low Water but would be suitable for Drinking if properly filtered but it would be cheaper and more satisfactory to replace it by the Town's Supply."

In conclusion I wish to thank the members of the Health Committee for their generous support and the Medical Officer and other officers and staff for their kind help during the past years.

I am,

Yours obediently,

J. S. GRUNWELL.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1925 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
	Uncorrected Number.	Net.		Num-ber.	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
		Num-ber.	Rate.					Num-ber.	Rate per 1000 Net Births.	Num-ber.	Rate.
1916	13200	235	13.10	211	15.98	24	14	20	55	200	15.1
1917	13145	192						18	92	231	17.6
1918	13367	186	12.42	260	19.44	38	13	20	107	230	17.2
1919	14977	207	14.45	237	17.25	27	8	18	80	218	15.85
1920	14296	338	23.71	252	17.62	38	9	27	79	223	15.59
1921	15220	271	17.80	266	17.49	31	8	23	84	244	16.03
1922	15180	242	15.94	293	19.30	35	10	25	103	268	17.65
1923	15303	256	16.72	218	14.24	25	13	18	70	206	13.46
1924	15990	*233	15.7	260	16.26	35	25	21	83	215	13.44
1925	16120	*244	15.0	218	14.14	20	9	9	37	208	10.7

* Number of births registered in the Borough.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	...	2700.
(with extensions)	...	3648.
Total Population at all ages	...	15,220
Total families or separate occupiers	...	3584
Number of inhabited houses	...	...
Number of families or separate occupiers	...	...
Penny Rate...	...	£496
Rateable Value	...	£181819

At Census 1921.

TABLE II.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1925.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES RE- MOVED TO HOS- PITAL.
	AT ALL AGES.	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.		65 & upwards.
Enceph. Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	21
Scarlet Fever	22	4	17	1	..	..	..	1
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Enteric Fever & Paratyphoid	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Polio-myelitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	25	5	17	1	1	1	1	23

Isolation Hospital—Borough Sanatorium, Bampton Lane.

Total Available Beds—36. *Observation*—4.

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—3.

TABLE III.
CAUSES OF DEATH IN BRIDLINGTON M.B., 1925.

Causes of Death (Civilians only).	Males.	Females.
Enteric fever.....	—	—
Small-pox	—	—
Measles.....	—	1
Scarlet fever ..	—	—
Whooping cough.....	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—
Influenza	1	1
Encephalitis lethargica	—	—
Meningococcal meningitis	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.....	5	6
Other tuberculous diseases	2	—
Cancer, malignant disease	17	16
Rheumatic Fever.....	—	—
Diabetes	1	2
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	10	10
Heart disease	17	11
Arterio-sclerosis	2	7
Bronchitis	5	7
Pneumonia (all forms)	3	1
Other respiratory diseases	—	2
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	—	1
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	3	—
Appendicitis & typhlitis	2	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1	—
Acute and chronic nephritis	—	2
Puerperal sepsis	—	—
Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	—	—
Congenital debility and malformation, and premature birth	—	2
Suicide	4	—
Other deaths from violence	1	2
Other defined diseases.....	29	32
Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—
Special Causes (included above)		
Poliomyelitis	—	—
Polioccephalitis.....	—	—
All Causes	103	105
Deaths of infants under { Total	7	2
one year { Illegitimate	1	—
Total Births	105	138
Legitimate	100	130
Illegitimate	5	8
Population		16,120

TABLE IV.
INFANT MORTALITY, 1925.

Net deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 Months.	3-5 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes { Certified .. { Uncertified ..													
{ Small-pox
{ Chicken-pox
{ Measles
{ Scarlet Fever
{ Whooping Cough
{ Diphtheria and Croup
Erysipelas
{ Tuberculous Meningitis
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)
Convulsions	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Laryngitis
Bronchitis
Pneumonia (all forms)
{ Diarrhœa	1	..	..	..	1
{ Enteritis	1	..	1	..	2
Gastritis
Syphilis
Rickets
Suffocation, overlaying	1	..	..	..	1
Injury at Birth
Atelectasis
{ Congenital Malformations	1	..	..	..	1
{ Premature Births
{ Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	2	..	..	..	2
{ Other causes
TOTALS						2		2	5	1		1	9

Net Births registered during the calendar year { legitimate, . 230
illegitimate, . 13

Net Deaths registered during the calendar year of { legitimate infants, 8.
illegitimate infants 1.

TABLE V.—Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1925.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1925, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1924. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.)

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.		
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths under One Year.	Causes of Death Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Unclassified Causes of Death.	
England and Wales. . . .	18.3	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.32	0.47	8.4	75	92.1	6.9	1.0	
105 County Boroughs & Gt. Towns (incl. London)	18.8	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.18	0.09	0.36	0.43	10.8	79	92.1	7.3	0.6	
157 Smaller Towns (1921)	18.3	11.2	0.01	—	0.15	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.31	0.38	7.6	74	93.0	5.9	1.1	
Adjusted Populations																
20,000—50,000).....																
London	18.0	11.7	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.19	0.11	0.23	0.46	10.6	67	91.1	8.9	0.0	
Bridlington	15.0	10.7	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.12	0.18	12.3	37	96.2	3.8	0.0	

The Standardizing Factor for correcting the Death-Rate is .837.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1925.
on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecutions (4)
FACTORIES .. .. .		...
(Including Factory Laundries)			
WORKSHOPS	180	5	
(Including Workshop Laundries)			
WORKPLACES	7	...	
(Other than Outworkers' premises)			
Total	187	5	

2—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	3	3		
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors ..				
Other nuisance	6	6		
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	1	1		
{ unsuitable or				
{ defective				
{ not separte for				
{ sexes				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)				
Other offences				
(Excluding offences relating to out- work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops - Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total	10	10		

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

WEATHER REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Latitude 54° 5' N. Longitude 0° 12' W.

The observations are taken daily at 9 a.m., and Local Mean Time is employed.

The Rain Gauge is 5 inches in diameter and 1 foot above the ground, and is 60 feet above Mean Sea Level, and all rain that falls, in quantity equal to or exceeding 0.01, is carefully measured.

MONTH.	Average Reading of Barometer.	Average Temperature of the Air.	Average Temperature of Wet Bulb.	Average Maximum Temperature.	Average Minimum Temperature.	Average Sunshine per day.		Average Rainfall per day.	Total Amount of Sunshine.	Total Amount of Rainfall in inches.
January ...	30.095	39.29	37.61	45.22	34.93	H. 1	M. 23	0.04	H. 73	M. 20
February ...	29.506	40.21	38.35	46.21	34.07	2	39	0.08	74	20
March ...	30.078	41.41	38.64	46.64	34.61	3	10	0.05	98	30
April ...	29.739	46.23	42.86	50.6	37.16	4	54	0.08	147	00
May ...	29.764	52.29	49.25	58.06	43.93	5	18	0.07	164	35
June ...	30.146	56.46	52.43	62.03	47.16	6	48	0.00	204	15
July ...	29.944	61.90	57.93	66.83	51.74	6	25	0.03	199	25
August ...	29.963	60.29	57.35	66.16	50.93	5	8	0.07	159	25
September...	29.898	51.8	49.06	58.43	44.00	3	46	0.10	113	20
October ...	29.868	50.80	49.54	56.70	41.16	2	58	0.06	92	25
November...	29.898	39.7	38.33	45.86	33.73	1	53	0.14	56	35
December ...	29.639	35.45	34.32	41.32	30.64	1	30	0.15	46	40
For the Year	29.882	47.87	45.54	58.58	42.08	3	49	0.07	1339	50
										28.32

The Highest Reading of Barometer was 30.758 on January 19th. The Lowest Reading of Barometer was 28.562 on October 23rd. The Highest Reading of Maximum Thermometer was 76 degrees on June 10th. The Lowest Reading of Minimum Thermometer was 12 degrees on December 16th. The Greatest Amount of Sunshine recorded was 13 hours, 45 minutes, on June 15th. The Greatest Rainfall was 0.91 of an inch on September 19th. Rain fell on 210 days, to the total depth of 28.32 inches, compared with 27.47 last year, an increase of 0.85. The Total Amount of Sunshine was 1,399 hours, 50 minutes, against 1283 hours, 15 minutes for 1924, an increase of 116 hours, 35 minutes.

January 1926

S. R. CROFTS, A.R.H.S., Borough Meteorologist.

Direction of Wind at Bridlington during 1925.
Observations taken Daily at 9 a.m.

MONTH.	N	NNE	NE	ENE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	NNW	No. of Observa- tions.
January...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	22	...	...	...	4	...	31
February...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	15	...	2	...	4	...	28
March	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	10	...	31
April	8	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	6	...	30
May	2	...	3	...	9	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	4	...	31
June	9	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	8	...	30
July	11	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	4	...	31
August	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	2	...	11	...	31
September	9	...	3	...	16	...	30
October	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	7	...	31
November	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	17	...	30
December	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	2	...	12	...	31
Totals	59	...	5	...	31	...	1	...	144	...	13	...	103	...	365

January, 1926.

S. R. CROFTS, A.R.H.S., Borough Meteorologist.

